

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, MARCH QUARTER 1978

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Joe Christensen on Canberra 526573 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616

For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra 526627 or State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In the three months ended March 1978, 183,800 working days were lost through industrial disputes. The number of workers involved was 80,900 (Table 1).

For disputes which ended in the March quarter 1978 –

- 47 per cent of disputes, 46 per cent of workers involved and 51 per cent of working days lost were in disputes in which managerial policy was the main cause (Table 4).
- 60 per cent of disputes were settled by resumption without negotiation.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This bulletin contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly bulletin *Industrial Disputes* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, number of workers involved, and total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 in which figures for workers involved and working days and wages lost refer to all disputes that started or were in progress during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period. The figures for numbers of disputes in Tables 1 and 2 relate only to disputes which started during the quarter. (See paragraph 7.)

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes – in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter, but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included. Therefore average days lost per worker involved on a quarterly basis are not comparable with the yearly averages.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics 1976* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this bulletin.

Definitions

9. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

10. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

11. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded.

13. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

14. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

16. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving

stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers — computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions — safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning — employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes (including demarcation disputes); sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning — protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

17. Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate

only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows :

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

(a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.

(b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

(a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to,

the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts : (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).

(b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

18. All publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications 1977* (1101.0).

Symbols and othe usages

In this bulletin figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly) and working days lost have been rounded to the nearest hundred and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

* Less than 50, less than \$500 or less than 0.05 per cent
.. Nil

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a); 1976 TO MARCH QUARTER 1978

Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
AUSTRALIA							
1976	2,055	2,137.3	52.6	2,189.9	3,799.2	1.7	114,552
1977	2,090	539.4	56.8	596.2	1,654.8	2.8	59,674
Quarter ended —							
1976							
March	592	125.7	19.0	144.7	506.5	3.5	14,588
June	497	522.2	12.2	534.4	867.3	1.6	25,965
September	509	1,395.7	12.1	1,407.8	2,020.8	1.4	60,055
December	457	93.6	9.3	102.9	404.6	3.9	13,944
1977							
March	538	112.4	13.5	126.0	307.3	2.4	10,299
June	517	130.7	17.5	148.2	410.8	2.8	15,418
September	606	216.8	18.1	234.9	658.6	2.1	23,834
December	429	79.5	7.6	87.1	278.2	3.2	10,123
1978							
March	457	74.9	6.0	80.9	183.8	2.3	7,162
STATES AND TERRITORIES							
1977 —							
N.S.W.	1,162	243.0	15.3	258.3	538.2	2.1	19,162
Vic.	244	99.6	21.1	120.7	586.1	4.9	20,752
Qld	278	108.5	9.5	118.0	240.8	2.0	8,870
S.A.	93	23.0	3.4	26.4	30.6	1.2	940
W.A.	229	49.1	5.8	54.9	220.5	4.0	8,582
Tas.	39	6.6	1.3	7.9	26.7	3.4	928
N.T.	15	3.3	0.2	3.4	3.8	1.1	140
A.C.T.	30	6.3	0.2	6.5	8.0	1.2	301
March quarter 1978 —							
N.S.W.	279	32.9	2.1	35.1	79.6	2.3	2,887
Vic.	39	16.1	1.8	17.9	41.4	2.3	1,553
Qld	59	11.6	0.2	11.8	25.6	2.2	1,223
S.A.	22	6.1	0.8	6.9	8.9	1.3	326
W.A.	47	7.2	1.0	8.3	24.8	3.0	1,045
Tas.	4	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	3.8	40
N.T.	3	0.4	..	0.4	1.7	3.8	61
A.C.T.	4	0.3	..	0.3	0.8	2.7	28

(a) See paragraph 2, page 1.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1978 (a) : INDUSTRIES

ASIC division (b)	ASIC industry (b)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (c)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining	26	..	21	..	25	3	75
	Coal mining	25	..	19	..	..	..	44
	Other mining	1	..	2	..	25	3	31
C	Manufacturing	155	18	11	7	7	..	199
	Food, beverages and tobacco	24	10	5	2	4	..	45
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	11	2	..	..	..	..	14
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	13	1	..	..	..	..	14
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	103	5	6	5	3	..	122
	Other manufacturing	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
D	Electricity, gas and water	12	..	2	..	1	..	15
E	Construction	25	5	11	3	1	..	46
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2	1	1	..	..	..	4
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	38	10	9	9	11	1	81
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	11	2	5	7	1	..	29
	Railway transport; air transport	6	1	2	..	..	..	9
	Water transport	21	7	2	2	10	1	43
	Stevedoring services	18	6	1	1	8	..	34
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3	1	1	1	2	1	9
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
I,J,K	Other industries	15	5	4	3	2	..	31
	Total	279	39	59	22	47	4	457
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining	3.3	..	4.9	..	3.8	0.3	12.3
	Coal mining	3.2	..	4.5	..	..	..	7.7
	Other mining	0.1	..	0.4	..	3.8	0.3	4.6
C	Manufacturing	17.9	8.5	1.6	5.1	2.0	..	35.3
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.1	5.3	1.3	3.6	1.3	..	15.6
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	2.3
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.2	..	..	..	..	1.0
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	10.6	2.8	0.3	1.6	0.7	..	16.0
	Other manufacturing	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	0.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	1.5	..	0.1	..	0.5	..	2.1
E	Construction	3.6	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	..	6.2
F	Wholesale and retail trade	*	0.1	*	..	..	..	0.2
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	5.2	2.8	3.4	1.5	1.8	*	15.1
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1.9	0.9	3.1	1.3	0.1	..	7.8
	Railway transport; air transport	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.3
	Water transport	3.0	1.8	0.2	0.1	1.7	*	6.9
	Stevedoring services	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	..	4.8
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	2.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
I,J,K	Other industries	3.0	5.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	..	9.4
	Total	35.1	17.9	11.8	6.9	8.3	0.3	80.9

For footnotes see page 6.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE MARCH QUARTER 1978 (a):
INDUSTRIES – continued

ASIC division (b)	ASIC industry (b)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (c)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining	7.4	..	16.7	..	14.3	1.0	39.4
	Coal mining	7.0	..	16.1	..	..	..	23.1
	Other mining	0.4	..	0.7	..	14.3	1.0	16.3
C	Manufacturing	36.8	21.7	2.9	6.0	7.0	..	74.6
	Food, beverages and tobacco	9.5	16.5	2.1	4.3	4.2	..	36.5
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.5	0.8	..	..	..	..	2.4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	3.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	3.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	21.7	4.2	0.9	1.7	2.8	..	31.3
	Other manufacturing	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	0.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	2.0	..	0.8	..	2.1	..	4.9
E	Construction	8.0	10.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	..	20.4
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.3	0.3	0.1	..	..	..	0.7
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	19.8	3.4	3.8	2.4	1.2	*	31.6
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	13.9	1.8	3.6	2.3	0.2	..	22.6
	Railway transport; air transport	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	0.4
	Water transport	5.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	*	8.6
	Stevedoring services	5.1	0.2	0.1	*	0.8	..	6.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	*	2.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	1.2
I,J,K	Other industries	4.1	5.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	..	11.0
	Total	79.6	41.4	25.6	8.9	24.8	1.0	183.8
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining	292	..	906	..	678	39	1,916
	Coal mining	279	..	882	..	..	..	1,160
	Other mining	14	..	25	..	678	39	756
C	Manufacturing	1,287	762	103	214	242	..	2,611
	Food, beverages and tobacco	312	582	73	154	144	..	1,265
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	64	22	..	..	..	..	90
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	107	8	..	..	..	..	115
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	767	151	30	59	99	..	1,106
	Other manufacturing	35	..	..	..	..	..	35
D	Electricity, gas and water	74	..	30	..	72	..	176
E	Construction	315	454	20	18	3	..	860
F	Wholesale and retail trade	11	11	3	..	..	..	25
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	717	131	132	92	45	1	1,149
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	509	69	124	89	7	..	828
	Railway transport; air transport	7	2	3	..	..	..	13
	Water transport	201	61	5	3	38	1	308
	Stevedoring services	180	6	2	*	27	..	216
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	21	55	3	3	11	1	92
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	41	..	..	..	..	..	41
I,J,K	Other industries	151	196	28	2	4	..	385
	Total	2,887	1,553	1,223	326	1,045	40	7,162

(a) See paragraph 2, page 1. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 3, page 1. (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (see Table 1, page 4).

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1978 (a) :
INDUSTRIES (b) AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing				Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Proportion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					— number —					%
Up to 1 day	20	14	65	23	13	26	13	18	192	44.4
Over 1 to 2 days	12	8	20	10	11	4	13	7	85	19.7
Over 2 to 3 days	4	1	6	12	5	4	2	7	41	9.5
Over 3 to less than 5 days	3	5	16	12	3	..	6	7	52	12.0
5 to less than 10 days	3	3	8	12	5	..	3	9	43	10.0
10 to less than 20 days	..	..	2	2	6	..	3	3	16	3.7
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	0.7
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	42	31	118	71	44	34	40	52	432	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					— '000 —					%
Up to 1 day	2.5	1.4	8.6	4.8	3.5	3.3	5.4	4.5	34.1	51.6
Over 1 to 2 days	1.8	1.1	3.1	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	10.9	16.5
Over 2 to 3 days	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	5.5	8.4
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.3	0.2	..	0.1	0.8	6.0	9.0
5 to less than 10 days	2.0	1.3	0.5	2.3	0.8	..	0.1	0.5	7.6	11.6
10 to less than 20 days	..	..	*	0.1	0.6	..	1.2	0.1	1.9	2.9
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	*	..	*	..	..	*	*	*
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7.2	4.6	14.9	13.0	6.0	4.8	9.0	6.6	66.1	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					— '000 —					%
Up to 1 day	2.5	1.0	5.6	3.3	1.6	1.7	5.2	2.0	22.9	14.3
Over 1 to 2 days	3.2	1.9	5.6	4.1	0.9	0.1	2.2	0.5	18.4	11.5
Over 2 to 3 days	0.9	0.5	0.5	4.8	0.7	4.3	1.5	0.8	14.1	8.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.1	1.8	9.8	5.2	0.9	..	0.4	3.2	23.4	14.5
5 to less than 10 days	13.9	11.1	2.9	16.9	7.6	..	0.9	3.3	56.6	35.2
10 to less than 20 days	..	..	0.6	1.2	8.2	..	13.1	1.1	24.1	15.0
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	0.3	..	0.1	..	..	0.7	1.1	0.7
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22.6	16.3	25.4	35.5	19.8	6.2	23.3	11.6	160.6	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
					— \$'000 —					%
Up to 1 day	117	45	193	120	55	60	191	75	857	13.6
Over 1 to 2 days	135	74	193	142	33	5	85	18	684	10.7
Over 2 to 3 days	48	24	17	173	25	150	52	31	520	8.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	130	78	345	181	35	..	16	113	899	14.3
5 to less than 10 days	700	533	101	558	337	..	29	119	2,378	37.8
10 to less than 20 days	..	..	20	41	341	..	479	41	922	14.6
20 to less than 40 days	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	24	39	0.6
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,130	756	880	1,214	830	216	851	422	6,298	100.0

(a) See paragraph 2, page 1. (b) Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1978 (a) :
INDUSTRIES (b) AND CAUSES

Cause of dispute (c)	Mining		Manufacturing		Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Proportion of total
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
DISPUTES										
					— number —					%
Wages	2	5	17	22	10	1	8	7	72	16.7
Hours of work	1	3	4	1	1	..	1	2	13	3.0
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	8	1.9
Managerial policy	16	13	53	32	23	11	23	31	202	46.8
Physical working conditions	15	8	27	10	4	14	6	9	93	21.5
Trade unionism	7	2	13	5	5	1	..	3	36	8.3
Other	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8	1.9
Total	42	31	118	71	44	34	40	52	432	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					— '000 —					%
Wages	1.9	0.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	0.1	1.1	0.7	14.1	21.3
Hours of work	*	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	..	*	0.1	1.6	2.4
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	..	0.7	0.8	*	..	*	..	1.5	2.3
Managerial policy	1.7	2.6	7.3	5.5	2.2	1.8	4.7	4.6	30.3	45.9
Physical working conditions	2.1	1.0	2.1	2.0	0.2	1.8	3.2	0.8	13.2	20.0
Trade unionism	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	*	..	0.3	3.8	5.7
Other	0.3	..	..	..	..	1.2	..	..	1.5	2.3
Total	7.2	4.6	14.9	13.0	6.0	4.8	9.0	6.6	66.1	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					— '000 —					%
Wages	11.2	2.7	5.7	10.8	9.1	0.1	2.4	1.9	43.9	27.3
Hours of work	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	*	..	*	0.2	1.4	0.9
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	..	2.2	0.8	0.1	..	0.1	..	3.1	1.9
Managerial policy	3.0	10.9	11.4	18.5	7.1	4.4	17.7	8.2	81.3	50.6
Physical working conditions	5.6	2.4	3.2	4.3	1.0	1.1	3.1	0.9	21.6	13.5
Trade unionism	2.3	0.1	2.3	0.8	2.5	*	..	0.3	8.4	5.2
Other	0.3	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	0.9	0.5
Total	22.6	16.3	25.4	35.5	19.8	6.2	23.3	11.6	160.6	100.0

(a) See paragraph 2, page 1. (b) Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see paragraph 3, page 1. (c) See page 2.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1978 (a) :
INDUSTRIES (b) AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement (c)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication			Other industries	All industries	Proportion of total
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other			
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
					— number —					%
Negotiation	5	10	13	22	11	7	12	9	89	20.6
Mediation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State legislation —										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1	8	6	19	7	..	2	16	59	13.7
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	0.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	5	3	3	1	4	2	18	4.2
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	0.7
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.2
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.2
Resumption without negotiation	33	13	94	27	21	25	22	25	260	60.2
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	42	31	118	71	44	34	40	52	432	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					— '000 —					%
Negotiation	0.6	0.9	1.1	5.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	12.3	18.6
Mediation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State legislation —										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	*	1.4	0.4	2.6	0.7	..	0.1	1.5	6.7	10.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	0.6	0.1	0.3	*	0.7	*	1.8	2.7
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	*
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	*
Resumption without negotiation	6.0	2.3	12.8	4.5	3.8	4.0	7.0	4.2	44.7	67.6
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7.2	4.6	14.9	13.0	6.0	4.8	9.0	6.6	66.1	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					— '000 —					%
Negotiation	2.1	1.9	2.3	13.4	10.0	0.8	7.4	2.2	40.1	25.0
Mediation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State legislation —										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.1	5.0	1.3	8.1	3.7	..	0.7	6.1	24.9	15.5
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	*	*
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation —										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under —										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	3.0	0.4	2.5	*	6.9	0.3	13.2	8.2
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	2.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	*
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Resumption without negotiation	17.0	9.5	18.8	13.6	3.3	5.3	8.3	3.0	78.7	49.0
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22.6	16.3	25.4	35.5	19.8	6.2	23.3	11.6	160.6	100.0

(a) See paragraph 2, page 1. (b) Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 3, page 1. (c) See pages 2 and 3.

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1978 (a) :
ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly) (b)	Quarter ended –	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)	
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total		
Under 50	1977	June	184	4.7	3.7	18.9	6.6	682
		September	203	5.5	2.3	27.3	4.7	994
		December	156	3.7	3.1	10.9	2.0	416
50 and under 100	1978	March	161	4.1	6.2	11.5	7.2	413
		June	94	6.6	5.2	24.2	8.5	827
		September	138	9.9	4.2	25.0	4.3	901
100 and under 200	1977	December	118	8.4	6.9	25.1	4.6	1,265
		March	105	7.2	10.9	17.3	10.8	664
		June	86	12.3	9.7	39.9	14.0	1,393
200 and under 400	1978	September	106	14.8	6.3	41.8	7.2	1,485
		December	79	11.1	9.1	32.2	5.9	1,177
		March	81	11.3	17.0	26.7	16.6	1,023
400 and under 1,000	1977	June	68	19.2	15.1	45.4	15.9	1,679
		September	81	22.2	9.5	58.0	10.0	2,237
		December	52	14.4	11.8	53.8	9.8	2,114
1,000 and under 2,000	1978	March	51	14.4	21.8	29.6	18.5	1,114
		June	54	33.6	26.5	84.0	29.5	2,902
		September	56	33.0	14.1	92.7	16.0	3,273
2,000 and under 3,000	1977	December	32	20.6	17.0	113.8	20.7	4,015
		March	24	13.6	20.7	49.0	30.5	1,955
		June	12	16.9	13.3	41.2	14.4	1,774
3,000 and over	1978	September	16	22.2	9.5	40.8	7.0	1,411
		December	15	21.3	17.5	77.3	14.1	2,760
		March	8	10.5	15.9	22.4	14.0	987
Total	1977	June	5	11.1	8.8	13.3	4.7	623
		September	4	9.1	3.9	101.0	17.4	4,243
		December	4	9.2	7.6	161.6	29.4	5,616
	1978	March	2	5.0	7.6	4.0	2.5	143
		June	4	22.3	17.6	18.2	6.4	813
		September	14	117.9	50.3	194.9	33.5	6,353
	1977	December	3	32.8	27.0	74.7	13.6	2,608
		March	..	..	..	..	..	..
		June	507	126.7	100.0	285.0	100.0	10,692
	1978	September	618	234.7	100.0	581.4	100.0	20,896
		December	459	121.6	100.0	549.5	100.0	19,970
		March	432	66.1	100.0	160.6	100.0	6,298

For footnotes see table 7.

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE MARCH QUARTER 1978 (a) :
ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Total working days lost (c)	Quarter ended –	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)	
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total		
10 and under 100	1977	June	219	15.4	12.1	9.3	3.3	330
		September	252	17.9	7.6	11.0	1.9	400
		December	233	15.9	13.1	9.6	1.7	373
100 and under 500	1978	March	218	14.1	21.4	9.1	5.6	336
		June	181	35.1	27.7	43.8	15.4	1,596
		September	229	38.1	16.3	54.5	9.4	1,996
500 and under 1,000	1977	December	139	20.3	16.7	31.5	5.7	1,274
		March	148	20.4	30.9	34.4	21.4	1,316
		June	40	20.9	16.5	28.8	10.1	1,058
1,000 and under 2,000	1978	September	58	21.1	9.0	41.6	7.2	1,533
		December	35	10.5	8.6	24.5	4.5	960
		March	36	10.1	15.3	25.4	15.8	953
2,000 and under 5,000	1977	June	30	17.7	13.9	41.5	14.6	1,522
		September	38	19.9	8.5	56.9	9.8	2,062
		December	19	15.7	12.9	27.3	5.0	1,015
5,000 and under 10,000	1978	March	13	8.0	12.1	18.8	11.7	710
		June	31	25.9	20.4	88.2	31.0	3,115
		September	20	22.1	9.4	62.3	10.7	2,206
10,000 and over	1977	December	11	8.8	7.3	33.9	6.2	1,190
		March	12	9.2	14.0	35.6	22.2	1,270
		June	1	2.3	1.8	5.1	1.8	264
Total	1978	September	13	46.5	19.8	86.3	14.9	3,006
		December	12	16.3	13.4	85.3	15.5	3,237
		March	4	2.6	3.9	26.6	16.6	1,145
	1977	June	5	9.4	7.4	68.3	24.0	2,807
		September	8	69.1	29.4	268.8	46.2	9,693
		December	10	34.0	27.9	337.4	61.4	11,921
	1978	March	1	1.7	2.6	10.7	6.7	568
		June	507	126.7	100.0	285.0	100.0	10,692
		September	618	234.7	100.0	581.4	100.0	20,896
	1977	December	459	121.6	100.0	549.5	100.0	19,970
		March	432	66.1	100.0	160.6	100.0	6,298

(a) See paragraph 2, page 1. (b) See paragraphs 10 to 13, page 2. (c) See paragraph 14, page 2.